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SPEECH OF HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

The House having under consideration the bill providing for the admission of Oregon—

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not know that I can say anything that will add force to the argument already made in behalf of the admission of Oregon. It is my purpose, however, to contribute what I can to that end. And if I fail in my wish, it will be because my ambition is not equal to my zeal. Apart from considerations of public duty and justice to the people claiming this admission, there is another consideration which enlists my entire energies for the bill; that, sir, is the opportunity it affords me, as a southern man, and one acting with the Democratic party, to show the groundlessness of the charge made last year, that we were in favor of putting one rule to a State applying with a slave-State constitution, and another and a more rigorous rule to a free-State application; that we require a larger population for the admission of a State not tolerating African slavery, than one permitting and allowing it.—The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. STANTON,] who has just taken his seat, has reasserted that charge, in substance. Sir, I repudiated it when it was first made, and I repudiate it now.—The position of Kansas and that of Oregon are totally dissimilar; and whatever consideration of duty, looking to the peace and quiet of that country, as well as the general welfare, may have induced me and others, to put the population restriction upon any further application from Kansas, like considerations of duty, of a higher character, acting as we now are, under existing obligations which we cannot ignore, forbid that the same representative ratio rule should be extended to Oregon. As I stated in my opening remarks, under existing compacts, under existing laws affirming and extending what all regarded as a most solemn compact, the ordinance of 1787, it is, in my judgment, a high obligation to admit Oregon so soon as she has sixty thousand inhabitants.

Now, sir, before going into details, I wish to reply to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. STANTON,] who has just taken his seat. If I understand him, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. GOOCH,] who asked that significant question of the Delegate from Oregon and Senator elect: how he would vote in the Senate on the repeal of the population clause in the Kansas bill of last session? both of them would be willing to vote for the admission of Oregon, provided that representative ratio required of Kansas should be repealed. They occupy this strange position: because the Democratic party did Kansas at the last session, as they assume, a wrong, they will do Oregon a like wrong at this session, by way of retaliation.

Mr. STANTON. The gentleman misunderstands me.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I cannot be interrupted. I have heard the gentleman's argument; so has the House; and the gentleman and the House will hear mine. Let them stand together. I understand the minority of the Committee on Territories, with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW,] at their head, signify a like willingness.

Mr. GROW. No, sir; I stated distinctly that I would never go for the clause of the constitution I have indicated.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Do not interrupt me. I state the gentleman's position as it appears in his minority report. The only thing he complains of in it is the discrimination, as he calls it, in the Kansas conference bill. The only amendment he proposes to this bill is a repeal of that. Not a word in his report against the obnoxious clause in the Oregon constitution against negro equality. That he passes over, and evidently seems to rest his entire opposition to this bill to the existing law in reference to Kansas. What has brought "this change over the spirit of his dream" I do not know. I am glad, however, to see that there is a number of the other side actuated by a more liberal, a juster, and a more magnanimous sentiment.—They cannot see the logic, or the moral of the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; that because, in his assumption, this side of the House did wrong last session, therefore he will do wrong this. To the majority on that side, acting with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would put the question, how can two wrongs make a right? If it were granted that injustice was done Kansas, how can that be righted by repeating it towards Oregon? That side of the House will permit me to tell them, that by their votes to-day they will spike every gun they have fired against the Democratic party for their alleged injustice done to Kansas. If the Democratic party did wrong to Kansas, (but I shall show that the cases are totally dissimilar,) the Republican party seems disposed to-day to follow suit, and do the same wrong they complain of to Oregon. If they are sincere in their belief, and not governed solely by opposition and antagonism, would it not be the wiser, the better, the nobler, and more statesmanlike course for them to come forward and set us an example of doing right, as the two gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER and Mr. COMINS,] urged them yesterday?

But, sir, the cases are totally dissimilar; the clause in the Kansas compromise bill, refusing to hear any further application for admission from her in case of her declining to come into the Union under her then application, with the modification of her land proposition, which we submitted, until she had a population equal to the representative ratio, may, or may not have been right, according to the opinions of gentlemen. The policy of adopting such a general principle in all cases where it can be done, may, or may not be right, as gentlemen may vary in their opinions; but that question cannot arise in the case of Oregon. We are foreclosed on that point, in the territorial organic act; and I appeal, not only to this side of the House but to every side, and ask how they can get round that obligation in the territorial bill of Oregon, of 1848, which declares solemnly that all the guarantees, privileges, and rights secured to the people of the Northwest Territory, should be extended to the people of Oregon? The words of the act are:

"SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said Territory, on the 13th day of July, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions, in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory."—*Statutes at Large*, volume 9, page 329.

And what were those rights and privileges guarantied to the people in the Northwest Territory hereby secured and guarantied to the people of Oregon? Here they are:

"And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its Delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand."—*Fifth Article Ordinance* 1787, *Statutes at Large*, volume 1, page 53.

No such guarantee as this was ever given to the people of the Territory of Kansas; if there had been, that representative-ratio feature could not have been put in the conference bill without a violation of plighted faith. And is there any inconsistency on this side of the House in adopting the representative-ratio principle, wherever it can be done, and still maintain good faith where previous obligations prevented?—Oregon is the only Territory to which this previous obligation to admit with sixty thousand inhabitants applies. Hers must be an exceptional case in any general rule that it may be deemed advisable to adopt for all the other Territories for the future. Kansas stands in a position to take her place with all the others, except Oregon, without any just cause of complaint. Whether such general rule be wise and proper, is not now the question; nor whether its application to Kansas at the last session was right or wrong: the question before us at this time, is simply whether we will discharge an existing obligation?

The gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. ZOLLICOFFER,] who made one of the minority reports, argues that the compact of 1787, extended to Oregon by act of 1848, was not in the nature of an engagement with the people of a Territory, but with a State. The language, he says, is, "whenever any of said States," &c. Mr. Speaker, what makes a State? Is it boundary? is it limits? is it rivers? is it parallels of latitude? Sir, people make States. His argument, to my mind, has no force. The Territory was defined, and the compact entered into with the people, with the inhabitants; and that compact was, that as soon as they had sixty thousand free inhabitants, they were to be entitled to admission as a State; and further, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest, such admission shall be allowed with a less number than sixty thousand inhabitants. There is no escape from this; nor are we without some lights as to a proper construction of these words. It is the same identical guarantee that was extended to Tennessee in 1790; and how was this language interpreted by those who made the compact? How was it construed by the great lights of the old Republican party?—This identical question came up on the admission of Tennessee, the gentleman's own State.

The debate on that question was referred to yesterday. There is no dodging the question—no evading it. The question here, so far as population is concerned, is the same as that on the admission of Tennessee. The only fact in issue now before us, is the fact that was in issue then. It is not whether the proposed State has ninety thousand or one hundred thousand, but simply whether it has sixty thousand inhabitants. I will not go over the argument to show that it has. I am satisfied that there are over sixty thousand inhabitants in Oregon. I am well satisfied, from the evidence I cited the other day, that there are over one hundred thousand. There were forty-three thousand and upwards in 1855, as shown by an imperfect census.—Five years before there were only ten thousand. In five years they had increased four-fold.—With a proportionate increase there would be now one hundred and thirty thousand and upwards. But even suppose the increase has been partially retarded: the other evidence shows there must be over one hundred thousand. The official report shows personal property to the amount of $22,000,000. Suppose the people of Oregon to be worth $200 *per capita* of personal property—which is more than any State in the Union; there would be one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants. I think the *per capita* estimate of personal property at $200 is too high for Oregon. In Georgia, where the wealth *per capita* is greater, as I showed the other day, than in any other State in the Union, it is, including real and personal estate together, $534 for the entire population. The average in the United States is something over $350. Place it at $150 in Oregon for personal property alone, (for they own no real estate there—no land patents have yet issued) and the population will be over one hundred and thirty thousand. These facts satisfy me that there are more than one hundred thousand people there. No man can doubt it seems to me, that there are over sixty thousand; and that is the question.

Then, sir, in the debate referred to on the admission of Tennessee, what said Mr. Madison on that point?

"The fact of population was the only necessary one; and would gentlemen be satisfied with no other method of ascertaining it but such as they themselves should direct?"

He went on:

"If there were the stipulated number of inhabitants, that Territory could not be denied its claim of becoming a State of the Union witout a violation of rights."

Again, he says that—

"He himself has no doubt on the subject; the evidence was sufficient and satisfactory."

And again he said:

"But he thought, where there was a doubt, Congress ought to lean towards a decision which would give equal rights to every part of the American people."

He said there was no doubt on his mind that there were sixty thousand people there, and that, under the compact, they were bound, by all the facts he could gather, to admit the State.

How can the gentleman escape that? Mr. Macon, a gentleman who occupied a high position in the Republican party of that day—not the party of modern Republicans, but of good old Republicans of the Jeffersonian school—one of the shining lights of the House, whose name will go down to history and live as long as the names of the founders of the Republic, said:

"The question before the committee was on admitting the Territory to be a State in the Union. There appeared to him only two things as necessary to be inquired into. First, was the new government republican? It appeared to him to be so. Second, were there sixty thousand inhabitants in the Territory? It appeared to him there were; and if so, their admission as a State should not be coupled with [illegible] a gift, but as a right."

Again, Mr. Gallatin said he—

"Was of opinion that the people of the southwestern territory became *ipso facto* a State, the moment they amounted to sixty thousand free inhabitants; and that it became the duty of Congress, as part of the original compact, to recognize them as such, and to admit them into the Union, whenever they had satisfactory proof of the fact."

I cannot dwell on this branch of the subject. It is no question of ninety-three thousand here. It is no question of what is the ratio in other Territories. It is no question of Kansas discrimination. It is the simple, naked question of fulfilling obligations. That is the whole of it. I have no doubt that she has sixty thousand; and every man upon this floor so believing, according to this authority, is bound to vote for her admission. Will you do it?

But the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STANTON] complains of the constitution of Oregon. He complains of that article which denies political equality to the African race; to that part which excludes negroes from voting: which prevents them from exercising the rights of citizenship: especially that which denies them the right to maintain an action in their courts. The Topeka constitution of Kansas, which that gentleman favored in 1856, excluded free negroes entirely from the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. GROW. I will correct the gentleman. The Topeka constitution did not exclude free negroes from Kansas; but the question was submitted to the people, as instructions to the Legislature, to pass an act of that character.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. And a large majority of the gentleman's friends who adopted the constitution voted to give the instructions.

Mr. GROW. I make no point upon that.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. And those who profess to be exclusive friend of negroes, as they now do, so far as that constitution was concerned, voted to banish them forever from the State, just as Oregon has done. Whether this banishment be right or wrong, it is no worse in Oregon than it was in Kansas.—But, on the score of humanity, we of the South do not believe that those who, in Kansas or Oregon, banish this race from their limits, are better friends of the negro than we are, who assign them that place among us to which by nature they are fitted, and in which they add so much to their own happiness and comfort, besides the common well-being of all. We give them a reception. We give them shelter. We clothe them. We feed them. We provide for their every want, in health and in sickness, in infancy and old age. We teach them to work. We educate them in the arts of civilization and the virtues of Christianity, much more effectually and successfully than you can ever do on the coasts of Africa. And, without any cost to the public, we render them useful to themselves and to the world.—The first lesson in civilization and Christianity to be taught to the barbarous tribes, wherever to be found, is the first great curse against the human family—that in the sweat of their face they shall eat their bread. Under our system, our tuition, our guardianship and fostering care, these people, exciting so much misplaced philanthropy, have attained a higher degree of civilization than their race has attained anywhere else upon the face of the earth. The Topeka people exclude them; they, like the neighbors we read of, went round them; we, like the good Samaritans, shun not their destitution or degradation—we alleviate both. But let that go.

Oregon has, in this matter, done no worse than the gentleman's friends did in Kansas. I think she acted unwisely in it—that is her business, not mine. But the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STANTON] questions me, how could a negro in Oregon ever get his freedom under the constitution they have adopted? I tell him, under their constitution a slave cannot exist there. The fundamental law is against it. But he asks, how could his freedom ever be established, as no free person of color can sue in her courts? Neither can they in Georgia; still our courts are open to this class of people, who appear by *prochein ami* or guardian. Nor is there any great hardship in this; for married women cannot sue in their own names anywhere where the common law prevails.—Minors also have to sue by guardian or next friend. We have suits continually in our tribunals by persons claiming to be free persons of color. They cannot sue in their own names, but by next friend. They are not; and just so will they be in Oregon, if the question is ever raised.

Mr. REAGAN. By the laws of Texas free negroes are prohibited from residing in that State, and hence have no right to sue in her courts; and yet the courts there have entertained jurisdiction of suits for the liberation of free negroes, and I have assisted in the prosecution of such suits, in which they were declared free under writs of *habeas corbpus*.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I understand the gentleman to say that the constitution of Texas is similar to this, and yet that her courts are opened just as I stated in reference to Georgia; and that he himself has assisted free negroes in the courts of Texas to obtain their rights. There can be no difficulty upon that score. Let me say to gentlemen on the other side of the House, not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that they can escape by such a pretext as that.

But it was intimated by the gentleman from Ohio, that last year we voted to admit Kansas as a slave State with a view of getting two Democratic Senators, and that our object is the same now in regard to Oregon. Sir, in this he is mistaken. We stood then, as now, upon principle. Had Kansas been admitted under the Lecompton constitution, all of us knew that the probabilities were, that two Republican Senators would have been elected. Nor was the large Democratic vote in the Senate, soon after the admission of Oregon, based upon any such idea as he intimated. It could not have been. When this bill passed the Senate it was not known what sort of Senators would be elected there, any more than it was as to Kansas. The election in Oregon had been heard from. It was a hot contest. And at the election which afterwards came off, the member who was returned to this House was elected by only sixteen hundred majority.

Under these circumstances, how can the gentleman attribute such motives to the action of Democratic Senators? Where is the slightest evidence for such an imputation? May be the gentleman attributes to others the motives by which he himself is governed—that is, a wish to bring in the State under political auspices favorable to his own view of public policy.—May be he thinks, by rejecting this constitution, the State may come in under a Republican instead of a Democratic banner; for he said her admission was only a question of time. I will not say that this is his object in opposing this bill; but I do say, for myself, that I am not governed by such motives as he has intimated. I will vote, whenever a State comes here with a constitution republican in form, and with an obligation resting upon me to vote for her admission, irrespective of what may be the political cast of her Senators and members elect I will never do wrong that right may afterwads come from it. Wrong does not produce such fruits. What you plant and sow, that you reap. I will never commit an acknowledged error, hoping that good will come of it. Good ends never justify wrong means according to my code of morals. Honesty is the best policy in all things. Perhaps most of those on the other side of the House who go against this bill, do so barely to be in opposition. To such I would say what I once said to a gentleman in my district. When I was going to address the people at a particular place, meeting him on the way, I asked him if he was going to speak; he said he only wanted to know what side I was upon to be against it. I said "that is the reason you are always in the minority; you give me choice of sides upon all questions, and of course I take the best." [Laughter.] Would it not be well for gentlemen on that side to consider the point, barely as a matter of political or party tactics? That gentleman was so well pleased with the remark that he went and heard me on the ocasion alluded to, and from that day to this he has never failed to vote for me. If the opposite side will allow me, I will say to them it is bad policy in any party to oppose everything barely for opposition sake. Let me entreat them not to oppose this bill—as some of them do, I fear—barely because Democrats vote for it. By this course, you give us choice of sides in a great issue of right.

One word further, upon another subject, and I call the special attention of the House to it. It is the objection raised to the constitution of Oregon on account of the alien suffrage feature in it. The gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. ZOLLICOFFER,] in his report, quotes a part of the decision of the Supreme Court, bearing upon the constitutional power of a State so to regulate suffrage within her own limits, but stops right in the middle of a sentence. I will read first the extract quoted by the gentleman—italics his—and then read the whole sentence, as it ends in Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case:

"The Constitution has conferred on Congress the right to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and this right is evidently *exclusive*, and has always been held by this court to be so.—Consequently, no State, since the adoption of the Constitution, can, by naturalizing an alien, invest him with the *rights and privileges secured to a citizen of a State under the Federal Government*," &c.

There the gentleman stops, with the sentence unfinished, at comma. The Chief Justice goes right on with these words—

"although, so far as the State alone was concerned, he would undoubtedly be entitled to the rights of a citizen, a clothed with all the rights and immunities which the constitution and laws of the State attached to that character."

In this the Supreme Court says, and says truly, that no State can make an alien by birth a citizen of the United States—that is the exclusive right of Congress; but that each State may clothe an alien with all the privileges and rights they see fit, within their own jurisdiction and limits. The right of suffrage, the right to declare who shall vote at elections, is expressly reserved in the Constitution of the United States to each State. This Government cannot interfere with that power. It is the last right I would have the States surrender; for upon it rest all the great bulwarks of State rights; and, should it ever be surrendered, no vestige of State rights would remain.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. The comments of the gentleman from Georgia upon that point of my report would produce the impression that I have acted unfairly.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I do not say that. I cannot, however, be interrupted. I have barely time sufficient ———

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. But let me make this statement. I will not be two minutes.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Be brief. I will give you two minutes, but no more.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. I was enforcing the position, as asserted by the court, that a State could not confer upon unnatralized foreigners the rights of citizenship, so far as the Federal Government was concerned; and, therefore, I quoted only that portion of the sentence found in the decision, which showed that to be the position of the Court. That portion of the sentence is this.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I cannot yield any further. I have already read it.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Let me add the single remark that, in my report, I distinctly concurred with the court in the remaining portion of that sentence; that, so far as "the State *alone* was concerned," the State had the right to confer rights of citizenship upon unnaturalized foreigners.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. It would have been much better understood, if the gentleman had quoted the whole of it, and given his concurrence in the whole as it stands. And I must be permitted to say, that in concurring in the whole of that decision as it stands, he yields the whole question. If a State has the right to confer upon aliens all the rights of its own citizens, so far as she is concerned, certainly the right of suffrage is included.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFRR. That is, so far as the State alone is concerned.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Exactly.—The State has the control of the right of suffrage within her limits and under her laws, according to the decision of the Supreme Court.—She can say who may vote for all her officers; who for Governor and who for her State Senate and who for her House of Representatives; and then the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that the members of this House shall be chosen or voted for by those in each State who, by the constitution and laws of each State are entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. In admitting that each State may allow an alien to vote for members of the most numerous branch of their own Legislature, the gentleman yields this entire question. The language in Chief Justice Taney's decision immediately preceeding that quoted by the gentleman in his report, is in these words:

"Nor have the several States surrendered the power of conferring these rights and privileges, by adopting the constitution of the United States. Each State may still confer them upon an alien, or any one it thinks proper or upon any class or description of persons; yet he would not be a citizen in the sense in which that word is used in the constitution of the United States, nor entitled to sue as such in one of its courts, nor to the privileges and immunities of a citzen in the other States. The rights which he would acquire would be restricted to the State which gave them."

Then comes the gentleman's quotation. And from the whole, the principle is clear, that each State may, if she chooses, confer the right of citizenship within her own limits and jurisdiction, upon an alien. But, without naturalization under the laws of the United States, this will not give him the right of citizenship in any respect outside of that State. In it, his rights of citizenship may be as full and complete as those of the native born.

But I did not intend to argue this point. I did that at the last session, on the Minnesota bill. In that argument, I gave the history of this question of alien suffrage in the Territories. I have nothing to add to what I then said.—I barely refer to it now, that it may be considered as part and parcel of what I would say on the same points, if my time allowed, to-day. Of the Presidents who, in some form or shape, had given the principle their sanction, either in the Territories or States, on their admission, I named Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison; Jackson, Polk, Fillmore, and Pierce; and to this list may now be added that of Buchanan, who signed the Minnesota bill.

My colleague [Mr. HILL] yesterday alluded to what Mr. Calhoun said on the subject in 1836. I commented upon that last year. I could not find that speech of Mr. Calhoun in the Globe, or any parliamentary record in the country. I do not mean to say he did not make it It was not made upon the admission of Michigan. It was made, if at all, when a measure was up involving the question of suffrage in the Territory, while Michigan was still in a territorial condition. The speech is said to have been made in 1836. Michigan was not admitted until 1837. Her constitution was similar in this respect to that of Oregon. Mr. Calhoun was then in the Senate; he did not raise his voice against that feature in it, as far as I have been able to find. Not a word fell from him, at that time, on the subject of alien suffrage, that I am aware of.

MR. ZOLLICOFFER. Allow me one sentence.

MR. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I cannot yield.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Allow me but a single sentence that sentence is: that I should labor under great disadvantage, if the gentleman were even disposed to extend to me the courtesy of allowing me to reply to his points while he holds the floor. Therefore, I will not at present ask to do so.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. That I understand very well. The gentleman can reply hereafter. My time will not allow me to indulge him now. I made the speech I have referred to last year, expecting that it would be replied to; but it remains yet without reply. And I cannot permit my time to-day to be taken up with matters there disposed of.

Mr. HILL. Let me ask my colleague a question. Is he not aware of the votes given by Mr. Calhoun, on the Michigan bill, against permitting alien suffrage in that state? It was on the motion of Mr. Clay.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. What year?

Mr. HILL. In 1836.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Yes; I know of his votes alluded to in 1836. Michigan was then a Territory. I repeat again, that on the admission of Michigan as a State next year Mr. Calhoun said nothing against the alien-suffrage feature in her state constitution, that I know of. He may have voted on it in 1836, yet in 1848, he was on the committee that reported the celebrated Clayton compromise, which provided a government for this very Territory of Oregon, and that bill contained this very alien suffrage clause in it. Mr. Calhoun voted for the bill with this clause in it, in the Senate.—I have the record by me. It is not of so much importance what he said or how he voted in 1836, when the question was fiast started, as how he voted twelve years afterward, and after mature investigation. Here is his vote in 1848. I put that against his speech and his vote in 1836, and let all go to the country with my colleague's comments.—I shall be content.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on another and entirely different aspect of this question, I have something special to say to another side of the House—a distinct class in it. I mean the members coming from slaveholding States. There is evidently a feeling of opposition in that quarter to the admission of Oregon from a reluctant and manifest indisposition to increase the number of what are called free States.—This arises from an apprehension that, with the loss of the balance of power, the rights of our section upon constitutional questions will be less secure. This may be so. It does not however necessarily follow. But that balance is already gone—lost by causes beyond your or my control. There is no prospect of its ever being regained; and, in taking that ground you do but reverse the position of our sectional opponents in the other side of the House. I know it is the tendency of power to encroach; but let us look to the security which rests upon principle, rather than upon numbers. The citadel of our defense is principle sustained by reason truth, honor and justice.—Let us therefore, do justice though heaven fall.

Let us not do an indirect wrong, for fear that the recipient from our hands of what is properly due will turn upon us and injure us. States men in the line of duty should never consult their fears. Where duty leads, there we may never fear to tread. In the political world, great events and changes are rapidly crowding upon us. To these we should not be insensible. As wise men, we should not attempt to ignore them. We need not close our eyes, and suppose the sun will cease to shine because we see not the light. Let us rather, with eyes and minds wide awake, look around us and see where we are, whence we have come, and where we shall soon be, borne along by the rapid, swift, and irrestible care of time. This immense territory to the west has to be peopled. It is now peopling. New States are fast growing up; and others, not yet in embryo, will soon spring into existence. Progress and development mark everything in nature—human societies, as well as everything else. Nothing in the physical world is still; life and motion are in everything; so in the mental, moral, and political. The earth is never still. The great central orb is ever moving. Progress is the universal law governing all things—animate as well as inanimate. Death itself is but the beginning of a new life in a new form. Our Government and institutions are subject to all-pervading power. The past wonderfully exemplifies its influence, and gives us some shadows of the future.

This is the sixteenth session that I have been here, and within that brief space of fifteen years, we have added six States to the Union—lacking but one of being more than half of the original thirteen. Upwards of twelve hundred thousand square miles of territory—a much larger area than was possessed by the whole United States at the time of the treaty of peace in 1783—have been added to our domain. At this time the area of our Republic is greater than any five of the greatest Powers in Europe all combined; greater than that of the Roman Empire in the brightest days of her glory; more extensive than were Alexander's dominions when he stood on the Indus, and wept that he had no more worlds to conquer. Such is our present position; nor are we yet at the end of our acquisitions.

Our internal movements, within the same time, have not been less active in progress and

development than those external. A bare glance at these will suffice. Our tonnage, when I first came to Congress, was but a little over two millions; now it is upwards of five millions, more than double. Our exports of domestic manufactures were only eleven million dollars in round numbers; now they are upwards of thirty million. Our exports of domestic produce, staples, &c., were then under one hundred million dollars; now they are upwards of three hundred million! The amount of coin in the United States, was at that time about one hundred million; now it exceeds three hundred million! The cotton crop then was but fifty-four million; now it is upwards of one hundred and sixty million dollars. We had then not more than five thousand miles of railroad in operation; we have now not less than twenty-six thousand miles—more than enough to encircle the globe—and at a cost of more than one thousand million dollars. At that time, Professor Morse was engaged in one of the rooms of this Capitol in experimenting on his unperfected idea of an electric telegraph—and there was as much doubt about his success, as there is at present about the Atlantic cable—but there are more than thirty-five thousand miles in extent of these iron nerves sent forth in every direction through the land, connecting the most distant points, and uniting all together as if under the influence of a common living sensorium. This is but a glance at the surface; to enter within and take the range of other matters—schools, colleges, the arts, and various mechanical and industrial pursuits, which add to the intelligence, wealth, and prosperity of a people, and mark their course in the history of nations, would require time; but in all would be found alike astonishing results.

This progress, sir, is not to be arrested. It will go on. The end is not yet. There are persons now living who will see over a hundred million human beings within the present boundaries of the United States, to say nothing of future extension, and perhaps double the number of States we now have, should the Union last. For myself, I say to you, my colleagues on this floor, that I do not apprehend danger to our constitutional rights from the bare fact of increasing the number of States with institutions dissimilar to ours. The whole governmental fabric of the United States is based and founded upon the idea of dissimilarity in the institutions of the respective members.—Principles, not numbers, are our protection.—When these fail, we have, like all other people, who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them, nothing to rely upon but the justice of our cause, our own right arms and stout hearts. With these feelings and this basis of action, whenever any State comes and asks admission, as Oregon does, I am prepared to extend her the hand of welcome, without looking into her constitution further than to see that it is republican in form, upon our well-known American models.

When aggression comes, if come it ever shall, then the end draweth nigh. Then, if in my day, I shall be for resistance, open, bold, and defiant. I know of no allegiance superior to that due the hearthstones of the homestead.—This I say to all. I lay no claim to any sentiment of nationality not founded upon the patriotism of a true heart, and I know of no such patriotism that does not center at home. Like the enlarging circle upon the surface of smooth waters, however, this can and will, if unobstructed, extend to the utmost limits of a common country. Such is my nationality—such my sectionalism—such my patriotism. Our fathers of the South joined your fathers of the North in resistance to a common aggression from their fatherland; and if they were justified in rising to right a wrong inflicted by a parent country, how much more ought we, should the necessity ever come, to stand justified before an enlightened world, in righting a wrong from even those we call brothers. That necessity, I trust, will never come.

What is to be our future, I do not know. I have no taste for indulging in speculations about it. I would not, if I could, raise the veil that wisely conceals it from us. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," is a good precept in everything pertaining to human action. The evil I would not anticipate; I would rather strive to prevent its coming; and one way, in my judgment, to prevent it, is, while here, in all things to do what is right and proper to be done under the Constitution of the United States; nothing more, and nothing less. Our safety, as well as the prosperity of all parts of the country, so long as this Government lasts, lies mainly in a strict conformity to the laws of its existence. Growth is one of these. The admission of new States, is one of the objects expressly provided for. How are they to come in? With just such constitutions as the people in each may please to make for themselves, so it is republican in form. This is the ground the South has ever stood upon. Let us not abandon it now. It is founded upon a principle planted in the compact of Union itself; and more essential to us than all others besides; that is, the equality of the States, and the reserved rights of the people of the respective States.—By our system, each State, however great the number, has the absolute right to regulate all its internal affairs as she pleases, subject only to her obligations under the Constitution of the United States. With this limitation, the people of Massachusetts have the perfect right to do as they please upon all matters relative to their internal policy; the people of Ohio have the right to do the same; the people of Georgia the same; of California the same; and so with all the rest.

Such is the machinery of our theory of self-government by the people. This is the great novelty of our peculiar system, involving a principle unknown to the ancients, an idea never dreamed of by Aristotle or Plato. The union of several distinct, independent communities upon this basis, is a new principle in human government. It is now a problem in experiment for the people of the nineteenth century upon this continent to solve. As I behold its workings in the past and at the present, while I am not sanguine, yet I am hopeful of its successful solution. The most joyous feeling of my heart is the earnest hope that it will, for the future, move on as peacefully, prosperously, and brilliantly, as it has in the past. If so, then we shall exhibit a moral and political spectacle to the world something like the prophetic vision of Ezekiel, when he saw a number of distinct beings or living creatures, each with a separate and distinct organism, having the functions of life within itself, all of one external likeness, and all, at the same time, mysteriously connected with one common animating spirit prevading the whole, so that when the common spirit moved they all moved; their appearance and their work being, as it were, a wheel in the middle of a wheel; and whithersoever the common spirit went, thither the others went, all going together; and when they went, he heard the noise of their motion like the noise of great waters, as the voice of the Almighty. Should our experiment succeed, such will be our exhibition—a machinery of Government so intricate, so complicated, with so many separate and distinct parts, so many independent States, each perfect in the attributes and functions of sovereignty, within its own jurisdiction, all, nevertheless, united under the control of a common directing power for external objects and purposes, may naturally enough seem novel, strange, and inexplicable to the philosophers and crowned heads of the world.

It is for us, and those who shall come after us, to determine whether this grand experimental problem shall be worked out; not by quarreling amongst ourselves; not by doing injustice to any; not by keeping out any particular class of States; but by each State remaining a separate and distinct political organism within itself—all bound together for general objects, under a common Federal head; as it were, a wheel within a wheel. Then the number may be multiplied without limit; and then, indeed, may the nations of the earth look on in wonder at our career; and when they hear the noise of the wheels of our progress in achievement, in developement, in expansion, in glory, and renown, it may well appear to them not unlike the noise of great waters; the very voice of the Almighty—*Vox populi! Vox Dei!* [Great applause in the galleries, and on the floor.]

The SPEAKER. If the applause in the galleries is repeated, the Chair will order the galleries to be cleared.

Many MEMBERS. It was on the floor.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. One or two other matters only I wish to allude to. These relate mainly to amendments. I trust that every friend of this bill will unite and vote down every amendment. It needs no amendment. Oregon has nothing to do with Kansas, and should in no way be connected with her. To remand her back, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MARSHALL,] proposes, to compel her to regulate suffrage as we may be disposed to dictate, would be but going back to the old attempt to impose conditions upon Missouri. There is no necessity for any census, if we are satisfied, from all the evidence before us, that there are sixty thousand inhabitants there.—Florida was admitted without a census. Texas was admitted, with two members on this floor, without a census. So was California.

To our friends upon this side of the House, let me say, if you cannot vote for the bill, assist us in having it voted upon as it is. Put on no riders. Give us no side blows. Aid in keeping them off. Let the measure stand or fall upon its merits. If you cannot vote for the bill, vote against it just as it stands.

I see my time is nearly out, and I cannot go into the discussion of other branches of the question; but may I not make an appeal to all sides of the House to come up to do their duty to-day? I have spoken of the rapid developement of our country and its progress in all its material resources. Is it true that the intellectual and moral development of our country has not kept pace with its physical? Has our political body outgrown the heads and hearts of those who are to govern it? Is it so, that this Thirty-Fifth Congress is unequal to the great mission before it? Are we progressing in everything but mind and patriotism? Has destiny cast upon us a heavier load of duty than we are able to perform? Are we unequal to the task assigned us? I trust not. I know it is sometimes said in the country that Congress has degenerated. It is for us this day to show whether it is true or not. For myself, I do not believe it. It may be that the *esprit du corps* may have some influence on my judgment. Something may be pardoned to that. But still I feel that I address men of as much intelligence, reflection, talent, integrity virtue, and worth, as I have ever met in this Hall; men not unfit to be the Representatives of this great, growing, and prosperous Confederacy. The only real fitness for any public station is to be up to the requirements of the occasion, whatever that be. Let us, then, vindicate our characters as fit legislators to-day; and, with that dignity and decorum which has so signally marked our proceedings upon other great, exciting questions before, and which, whatever may be said of our debates, may be claimed as a distinguished honor for the present House of Representatives, let us do the work assigned us with that integrity of purpose which discharges duty regardless of consequences, and with a patriotism commensurate with the magnitude of the subject under all its responsibilities.

HOW WOULD IT HAVE WORKED.

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press of March 4.]

The diary of Washington, just published, informs us that when he made his grand tour through the northern states in 1780, he took with him "his slave Billy, his faithful attendant through the revolutionary war."

It is very fortunate that General Washington did not make his grand tour seventy years later, and that he did not take Michigan in his route, or he would have found himself incarcerated in the State prison for ten years because he had introduced his "slave Billy" into the State. Nor is this all. If similar laws had prevailed in the northern States during the revolutionary war, he would have been marched off to the penitentiary for having with him "his faithful attendant." General Washington, according to the black-republican code, was a criminal to be punished by ten years incarceration.

MICHAEL PHELAN, the billiard-player is in training at Harlem for the great match with Seereiter of Detroit for $5,000. The friends of both parties are very confident. Seereiter is said to have made at one time a run of 140, and at another 180 points in a carom game.

LEWIS county, in New York, seems to have been revolutionized, politically. Last year the republicans had four majority in the board of supervisors, and 700 majority in the fall elections. Now the democrats have eleven of the seventeen supervisors.

MR. PULLUP coming home late, "pretty full," finds the walk slippery, and exclaims: V–very sing'lar; wh–whenever water freezes, it allus fr–freezes with the sl–slippery side up; dem'd singular."

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned on the last Will and Testament of Daniel Bussard, late of West Providence township, deceased—and that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment and those having claims on said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SPARKS,
Mar. 25,'59. Ex'r of Daniel Bussard, dec'd.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 25, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GEMERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

We place at our mast-head, to-day, the names of RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, and JOHN ROWE, of Franklin, the nominees of the Democratic party of this State, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General. We hoist the flag of Wright and Rowe, with feelings of entire satisfaction, knowing them both to be able and upright men and true and unswerving Democrats. Their nomination will be hailed with delight from one end of the Commonwealth to the other.—Let us gather around our standard-bearers in solid and unbroken unity, and in their election win a glorious triumph for the well-tried and time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday morning, March 16th, 1859. The Convention was called to order by R. B. Roberts, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee, whereupon, Geo M. Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, was unanimously selected as temporary President. The following gentlemen were then appointed permanent officers of the Convention:

President—ARNOLD PLUMER.

Vice Presidents—Samuel H. Gilbert, Dr. John A. Morrison, Robert B. Knight, John Roberts, Dr. Wm. Grey, Jesse B. Davis, Jacob Van Buskirk, Peter Kemmerer, Dr. Samuel H. Shannon, Charles D. Broadhead, Anthony Grady, Charles Lyman, A. C. Noyes, Levi L. Tate, Edmund S. Doty, R. J. Haleman, Paul Hamilton, Peter J. Albright, W. H. Welsh, H. J. Myers, David Plank, Joseph W. Tate, Samuel H. Bell, John W. Rohrer, H. Lowry, Andrew Bruce, J. H. Phillips, Henry Sproul, J. S. Dickey, Wm. M'Knight, J. L. Gillis, Murray Whallon and J. O. Bullard.

Secretaries—J. W. Douglass, Wm. J. Lieb, J. S. Africa, J. H. Bailey, I. B. Davis, R. E. Brown, T. P. Collins, John Swan, Wm. S. Picking, Steuben Jenkins, A. J. Gerritson, S. S. Seely, G. W. Shandey and Jacob Conrad.

Mr. PLUMER, on taking the Chair, made a short but eloquent address, after which, on motion, a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. After the Committee had retired, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. In the interval of the adjourn ment, the members of the Convention resolved themselves into Mass Convention, (Mr. Plumer in the Chair,) which was addressed by Mr. Snowden, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Hugus, of Somerset. The Mass Convention adjourned at 4 oclock, and the regular Convention resumed its sittings.—Mr. Sansom of Fulton, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, which motion was agreed to. A number of gentlemen were named for Auditor General. For Surveyor General, Mr. Sansom, of Fulton, nominated John Rowe, of Franklin; Mr. Tate, of Bedford, nominated Isaac Kensinger, of Bedford; Mr. Gritman, of Luzerne, nominated Edmund Taylor, of Luzerne, and other delegates nominated various gentlemen. The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M. At the hour appointed, the Convention again assembled, when the Committee on resolutions made their report, to which an amendment was proposed, endorsing the State policy of Gov. Packer. This amendment was lost by a vote of 84 to 37. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for Auditor General, when R. L. Wright received 89 votes, Jacob Zeigler, 27, Jas. Salisburg, 7, and E. C. Hamlin, 3. Mr. Tate, of Bedford, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Wright unanimous, which was agreed to. Mr. Piolett, then moved that JOHN ROWE, of Franklin, be nominated *viva voce* for Surveyor General, and Mr. Rowe was accordingly nominated by acclamation. Judge Black, of Nebraska, being present, was then called upon to address the Convention, and the call was responded to by the Judge, in a speech which engaged the Convention till nearly midnight, and elicited loud and frequent applause. After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*. We shall publish the platform in our next.

☞Some time ago, our Senator, Mr. SCHELL, read by request, in his place in the Senate, a bill which contained certain provision and restrictions concerning the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public money by the State Treasurer. This bill has been confounded with a joint resolution readn place by Mr. SCHELL, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the election of State Treasurer by the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow the *people* to elect the State Treasurer, has caused quite a flutter among the Know Nothing - Black Republican politicans, they having at present possession of the Treasury and being very fearful that they might be ousted therefrom at the polls. Hence their shabby attempts to bring Mr. Schell bill into ridicule.

We would also take this occasion to state that it is the custom in the legislature, for members to present petitions and to read bills in place, which are sent to them by their constituents, as a matter of course, without indicating thereby that the members offering the same, are committed in favor of, or against, them. In fact, in the press of business, when members receive a huge pile of petitions and bills at one time, they can scarcely give them any examination before presenting them to the House or Senate. While speaking of the custom in this matter, we would remark that the bill lately read in place by Senator Schell, providing for the repeal (on certain conditions) of the Tonnage Tax, was so introduced in the Senate, as a matter of course, because it had been sent Mr. Schell, by some of his constituents in Huntingdon county.

THE OPPOSITION DIVIDING.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that Forney and his congener renegades have called a State Convention for the double purpose, we presume, of bolstering up the fallen Packer, and of opposing the regular Democratic State Ticket.

We hail this as a favorable omen. Mr. FORNEY labored with all his strength during the last campaign, to effect the election of the Black Republican Ticket, and if he and his fellow disorganizers are verdant enough to throw their vote for nominees of their own, independent of the Black Republican Know Nothing nominations, we shall want nothing better in the coming canvass. It is quite safe to estimate the Democratic votes which through Forney's apostacy, were last fall cast for the Opposition, at *thirty thousand*. Should the Forneyites retain their strength till the coming election, and vote an independent ticket of their own, the Black Republicans and Know Nothings will sustain a dead loss of *thirty thousand votes*. The majority of the Opposition, at the last election, was about 27,000; hence, if the thirty thousand Forney men are detached from them, it will leave them in a minority of 3000 in the State.

As to the spirit which prompts this revolt against the party, it is the same which moved the traitors who last Fall gave the victory to the Know Nothings and Black Republicans.—It is the spirit of doomed and desperate politicians—of men whose vaulting ambition overleaps every usage canonized in the hearts of the Democracy, and essays to trample under foot not only the men, but the principles of the party. *It is the spirit of enmity to the Democratic organization.* The true and steadfast Democracy of the old Key stone, know how to rebuke this spirit, and they will do it. Let traitors tremble!

BOROUGH ELECTION.

The election on Friday last, in this Borough, resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket, by large majorities. If we were disposed to make as much noise over this victory as our opponents do whenever they carry any of their nominees for Borough officers, we might crow lustily over our triumph. But Democrats can afford to be generous, and therefore, we shall content ourselves by merely giving the vote for the different candidates, adding only that we "rather guess" the "Buchanan Club" *has met*, and its name hasn't been changed, either.

Democrats.		K. N. Republicans.
	JUDGE OF ELECTION,	
Hugh Moore,	105	Henry Mower, 71
	INSPECTOR,	
John Cessna,	96	S. L. Russell, 81
	CONSTABLE,	
John J. Cessna,	96	Simon Naus, 81
	ASSESSOR,	
John Boor,	94	Jas. McMullin, 75
	AUDITOR,	
H. N. Baker,	81	R. D. Barclay, 78
	TOWN CLERK,	
Adam Ferguson,	87	A. C. Mower, 73
	SUPERVISORS,	
Isaac Mengel,	96	
Sam'l Davis,	96	

The candidates for School Directors favorable to the Union School, GEO. BLYMIRE and JOHN TAYLOR, were successful; the former by 30 and the latter by 22 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket for Burgess and Council, was also elected by comfortable majorities. For Burgess, JACOB REED, Dem., had 92 votes, and T. M. LYNCH, K. N. R., 68.—For Assistant Burgess, WM. BOWLES, Dem., had 86 votes and J. C. Keyser, K. N. R., 74. For Council, A. J. Sansom, Dem., had 93, Wm. Hartley, Dem., 80, Wm. Schafer, Dem., 158, W. W. Shuck, K. N. R., 77 and J. P. Arnold, K. N. R., 69. For High Constable, Levi Agnew, Dem., had 92 and Jacob Over, K. N. R., 69.

SCHELLSBURG ELECTION.

Our Democratic friends in Schellsburg, achieved a splendid triumph at the election which came off in that Borough on Friday last. There was a hot contest for Justice of the Peace, and the Opposition exerted all their energies to defeat one, or the other, of the Democratic candidates. The election of M. Reed, Esq., and the re-election of John Smith, Esq., are results at which we greatly rejoice.

BLACK REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

The subjoined article taken from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a neutral paper, will give our readers some idea of the means made use of by the Black Republicans in carrying elections, and bolstering up their party. The people of New York city, where there are ten Democrats to one Black Republican, pay a *direct tax* to support this rotten organization. It may be reasonably inferred that if such be the case in New York, it is the same in other parts of the country. Read the following:

A "METROPOLITON" POLICE FORCE.—The Senate of New York have been investigating, through a committee, the character and conduct of the Metropolitan police force of New York city, and a very shameful exhibition they make of it. The officers are appointed, like the police of this city, from political considerations more than from personal character, and it appears that, even in this small matter of appointment, "brokers" negotiate with the Commissioner for the appointments, the brokers getting fifty dollars for their services, and a hundred and fifty going to the Republican General Committee for a fund to maintain their political organization. The consequences of this system may be easily foreseen. The Committee represent the whole police force to be tainted by gross corruption in its elemental organization, of which the sale of officer, the imposition of political taxes, the forced contributions of subordinates to their chiefs, were but partial—while it was broken in its discipline from these and other causes, and including in its members a large proportion of worthless and dishonest men, more fitted in their character and by their antecedents to be the accessories of crime, than to trace it out to its hiding-places and arrest and expose it. Thieves and other criminals exist in the police, and men were employed whom it would be unsafe to believe on their oaths. The Committee point out the danger to which the citizen is exposed, in person and character, by having men of that stamp acting as a police for the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders. The demoralization of public office is the the legitimate fruit of the corruption of party politics and the practice of giving those offices to partisans as rewards for political service.

COMMUNICATION.

WOODBERRY, PA., MARCH 21, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

There are many in this section who are just now afflicted with the "Pike's Peak" gold mania, and who seem anxious to gather all the information possible, as regards the possibility of "gold being found in paying quantities," in Western Kansas. So greatly are the public excited upon this all absorbing subject, that they seize with avidity any rumor or report, that comes under their observation. All seem willing to admit that gold is found in paying quantities, in the region of "Pike's Peak," on the western boundary of Kansas. Having been a resident of that Territory for nearly two years, and living in close proximity to the Santa Fe Road, I was thrown, much of my time, into the society of the travellers and trappers of the mountains, who were visiting the States for fresh supplies, and to sell their peltries. They state that gold has long been known to exist in small quantities, in that region, and that Indians possess large nuggets of this valuable mineral.—While on my return East, I made the acquaintance of a gentleman in the service of the government (Mr. Gahher, who now resides at the head of Puget Sound, W. T.) He informed me that he was at Pike's Peak, during the summer of '52, and while there he traded for two specimens of gold, one weighing $42, another worth $30, in return for which he gave the Indians a red blanket, and some flour.—The Indians have always refused to disclose the whereabouts of this gold, although comparatively ignorant of its value.

There seems to be considerable competition between the different towns on the Missouri River, each claiming the preference, or the greatest advantage, for fitting out expeditions for the mines and that the roads from their respective sites, are each the best, most direct and are the best supplied with fuel, &c. &c.

We and the western correspondents, (of which there are a host) all striving to turn the tide of emigration, through their own neighborhoods. Thus we find Nebraska correspondents prescribe the Platte River route, to which there are good roads from their respective towns. St Joseph and Northern Kansas towns, advocate the Richmond, Marriesville and Fort Laramie Road; Leavenworth and Lawrence via. Fort Riley, and Kansas valley road; Kansas City and all other towns South of the Kaw, the Santa Fe Road. After reading the many conflicting reports, on the different routes, it is almost impossible to come to any correct conclusion, as to which is the most practicable. St. Jo. seems, however, to have the preference at present, as the Hannibal road is completed to that place, and all the north-west are using their influence for that point. There is not at present a town or village, but what is receiving flaming bills and circulars from Chicago, Cleaveland, Toledo, &c., as being on the direct route to Pike's Peak by the Hannibal and St. Jo. road, and at least 100 or 150 miles nearer, than by annother—also, that there is connection with the East by this route, this winter, while by all others it is entirely cut off, for want of provender, all the grass having been destroyed by fire, along the Southern routes. The contest will, I think, be between this and the Santa Fe route. The route to the western line of Missouri, is in favor of St. Jo., if you are anxious to see the western part of Mo. At least three days can be gained, but this delay will be made up in the different routes. The road from Kansas city to the gold mines by Fort Bent, is the best ratural road, in the United States. I have traveled 160 miles, on this road, and never saw a Turnpike that could rival it, although there has never been any work done on it.—Private enterprise has built several bridges across the streams, which in cases of high water reap quite a harvest in the shape of tolls. Persons can start from Leavenworth and strike the Santa Fe road at WillowSprings, or Burlingame, without any detention, or inconvenience. The Northern, or Fort Laramie road, is very rough, and cattle are frequently troubled with sore feet so much as to be unable to travel.—The distance by the two routes is nearly equal, but as to the good roads the Santa Fe is much the better. The conclusion to which I have come, is that the best out-fitting posts, are Leavenworth and Kansas City, and the best and most practicable road the Santa Fe. The fare from Pittsburg to either of these points by the river will be from 16 to 20 dollars. By Rail Road to St. Louis, $19, and $10 up the Missouri. By Chicago, and Hannibal, from 28 to 32 dollars. But I must close, as I have extended my letter already more than I intended.

Yours Truly,
F. H.

MARRIED:

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. George Slack to Miss Christena Fisher; both of Schellsburg.

On the 17th, by the same, Mr. George Ewalt to Miss Mary S. Kemery; both of Schellsburg.

On the 15th inst., at the house of the bride's Father, in Juniata Township, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Christian C. Loog to Miss Elizabeth Hardman; all of Schellsburg.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., Eliel Allen, of Napier township; aged about 47 years.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Emanuel Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township. Notice is therefore given to all person indebted to said estate to make payment to them immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER,
DAVID BOYER,
Mar 25'59-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration on the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

B. H. WALKER,
Mar. 25, 1859-6t. Adm'r.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale,

AT THE COURT HOUSE,

IN THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, ON SATURDAY, THE 23d DAY OF APRIL, 1859,

That certain Lot of Ground, late the property of Philip Weisel, deceased, situate on the corner of John Street and "Watson's addition," containing 77 feet front on John Street and running with the public road 200 feet to an alley.

TERMS.—One third to remain in the lot for the use of the widow, one half the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest; to be secured by bonds, or bonds and mortgage. Possession given immediately.

ABRAHAM WEISEL,
Mar. 25,'59-4t. Guardian.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a note given by the subscriber with David Anderson as security, to Wm. Woy, on the 4th March, 1859, for $85 50 cts., payable six months after date, as I received no value for the same and will not pay unless compelled by law.

Mar. 25,'59. SAM'L H. ANDERSON.

BLINDS AND SHADES,

Cheap for Cash.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Is the largest Manufacturer of

WINDOW BLINDS,

AND DEALER IN

WINDOW SHADES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

He is the Originator of all New Styles and has a fine Stock to be sold at *Reduced Prices.*

Buff and other colors of Linen Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, &c.

STORE SHADES Painted to order.]

☞B. J. W. Invites citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them that he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [mar25,'59-3m

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Daniel Shock, administrator of Samuel Cartwright, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 29th day of April, next, when and where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Mar, 18, '59. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Heltzell, administrator of Jacob Heltzell, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April next, where all persons interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Mar. 18, 1859. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford the 18th day of February, A. D., 1859, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed, appointed auditor, to distribute the money remaining in the hands of John C. Vickroy, administrator of the estate of Susan Bruner, dec'd.

The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 15th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Mar. 18, '59. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Real Estate.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on

Thursday, the 7th day of April, next,

at the late residence of said deceased, the house and lot of ground occupied by him, in said Borough, being lot No. 194 in the plan of the town, adjoining the School House lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on the West, the Raystown branch on the North, and West Pitt Street on the South; containing 60 ft. front on Pitt Street and running back to said Raystown branch. Having thereon erected, a one story log and weather boarded dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

at the same time and place, the out-lots of said deceased, numbered 49 and 50 in the manor of Bedford, situate about 1½ miles from Bedford on the west side of the road leading to the "German Corner," adjoining each other, and lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, John Sproat, (late Wm. Slaiken,) John Bridebam and others, and containing about 19 acres and 57 perches.

Terms.—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment notes, or notes and mortgage, at the option of the subscriber. Possession given as soon as the terms are complied with.

JOSEPH CLAAR,
March 11, 1859. Executor.

THE Harvest KING.

Price $115 Delivered in Bedford.

A NEW REAPER AND MOWER.

Manufactured by Ficky Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

The Harvest King is an adjustable cam and differs essentially in construction from all other machines in the market; its simplicity of construction, admits its being put together and worked by any ordinary field hand, and renders it less liable to get out of order, it cuts a swarth of 5½ feet, has levers for raising and lowering, and throwing out of gear, it was successfully used during the harvest of 1858, and was awarded the first premium by the Maryland Institution, in November last. For sale by Wm. Hartley, Bedford. Call at Hartley's Hardware Store and see this Machine.

March 18, 1 mo.

SURVEYING.

O H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

Cheap Produce Store!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

Purchasers!!

THE undersigned having purchased the Store lately owned by SAMUEL BROWN, deceased, offers to the public a large assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,** at the lowest CASH prices.

His stock of goods is unsurpassed in every point of excellence, and purchasers need only call and see to be convinced that it is to their interest to buy at his establishment. For CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, he will make the most advantageous sales to purchasers, as immediate payment will enable him to make

Great Reduction in Prices.

Those who wish to secure bargains should not delay giving him a call. Store Room same as lately occupied by Mr. Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

JOHN ALSIP.

March 4,59.

MILL FOR RENT.

THE Mill of the undersigned situate in Pattonsville, Morrison's Cove, a fine grain growing country, will be for rent for the next year, commencing 1st of April, 1859. The Mill is in good repair, having three run of French Burrs and and one pair of choppers.

ALSO—A large double Brick House, the late residence of the undersigned. This house was kept as a hotel a few years ago and would be well adapted for that purpose.

ALSO—Another comfortable Frame House, occupied for a number of years by Doctor Wm. Burch. It is intended for the residence of a Physician—Dr. Burch intending to move out of the neighborhood, will leave this situation vacant, it being one of the most desirable situations in the State for a regular and attentive practitioner.

Those desirous of renting any of the above mentioned properties will call on William P. Scott, at Pattonsville, or the subscriber at Hopewell.

Feb. 25,'59. JAMES PATTON.

TURNPIKE NOTICE!

AT an election held by the stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike road Company, on the 7th day of March 1859, Emanuel Statler, of Schellsburg, was elected President; John Sills, Abraham E. Schell, of Schellsburg; Samuel Statler, Jr., and Hon. Michael Zimmerman, of Somerset county, Managers; and Peter Schell, Secretary and Treasurer; who passed the following resolution, and ordered the same to be published.

Resolved, That hereafter NO PERSON is allowed to quarry and take away any stone from the lime stone quarry on gravel hill, at Bedford, belonging to the said Company, without permission from the board of managers: and that John P. Reed, Esq., our attorney, is hereby authorized and requested to see that this resolution is adhered to.

And that the following section of an Act of Assembly passed the 19th day of April, 1850, be published as a caution to persons who make a practice of rushing through toll gates without stopping to pay the toll, found in pamphlet laws, page 590, of 1859.

Section 30, If any person shall pass through any toll gate, with any animals, vehicle or vehicles, for which toll is demandable without paying such toll. It shall be lawful for the turnpike road Company entitled to demand such toll, notwithstanding that such toll gate may not have been closed, when such person or persons passed by and through the same, to sue for and recover the same before any alderman or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, with costs of suit, and in every such suit, the collector of tolls shall be a competent witness for the plaintiff, *Provided*, that such suit shall be brought within 30 days from the time such person shall have so passed through said toll gate without paying the toll aforesaid. EMANUEL STATLER, President.

Attest—
PETER SCHELL, Sec'y.

Dividend.—A dividend of a half per cent. was declared by the board of managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, on the seventh day of March, 1859, on all the stock of the said Company, and will be paid by the treasurer of the said Company on demand, at his office, in Schellsburg, and by Hon. Michael Zimmerman, in Somerset county. PETER SCHELL,

Mar. 18, 1859. Treasurer.

[Somerset Democrat, insert three times.]

The University of Family Medicines &c.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spurious nostrums and supplying the people with reliable domestic remidies have appointed

DANIEL R. ANDERSON, AGENT,

for the sale of these valuable compounds, viz:
Rowand's tonic mixture for cure of fever & ague &c.
do blackberry root syrup, for diarrhoea, &c..
University's remedy for lung complaints, coughs, &c
" " Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
" " Sore Eyes.
" " Ear Ache or Deafness.
" " Tooth Ache
" " Fever & Ague (in form of pills)
" " Costive bowels, (pills.)

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these remedies depend upon their merits for popularity.

For sale by DANIEL R. ANDERSON,
Centreville, Bedford county, Pa.

Mar. 18, '58.

BIG PAD LOCK.

HARDWARE, IRON, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, FARM-IMPLEMENTS, &c.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

HAVING just returned from the East, is now receiving the largest stock of general hardware, *Cutlery, Brushes, Oils, Paints, Iron, &c., &c.*, ever offered to the people of Bedford county. The Store is enlarged—the goods are new—the latest patterns and best quality—purchased for CASH at reliable houses.

NO AUCTION TRASH.

All Warranted as Represented.

Being determined to sell cheap, and believing that the credit system of Bedford county is ruinous to all classes excepting lawyers, justices, sheriffs and constables, I have adopted the following TERMS upon which I will succeed or fail, viz: CASH, or approved trade or produce, excepting to those only, who will promptly settle, either by *note* or *cash* on the 1st of July and 1st January, of each year. To all such I offer great inducements, and will try to please them, and give them the worth of their money. The custom of those who buy with but a faint probability of paying is not wanted.

I hereby return my sincere thanks to my former customers, and earnestly desire their patronage.—Determined to sell as cheap (freight considered) and keep as good ware, as any other establishment in the State. The public are invited to a careful perusal of my catalogue, in which is enumerated under their proper heads the articles always on hand.

Builders and all in want of any thing in my line will find it to their advantage to examine my stock.

March 11, 1859.

Medical Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, in the village of St. Clairsville. Night calls promptly attended to. Office opposite the St Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11,'59.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises in St. Clair Township, on

Saturday, 26th March, inst.

the following described Real Estate, viz: a tract of land in said Township, adjoining lands of John W. Hoover, George Feaster and others, containing about 75 acres, with double Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, about two thirds cleared and under fence, with orchard and Nursery thereon.

☞TERMS:—Cash at confirmation of Sale.

MAHLON SMITH,
Adm'r of the Estate of James Smith, dec'd.

March 4,'59.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

AY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

Saturday, 26th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: a tsact of land conteining 148 acres, adjoining lands of Abm. McClelland, Nathan Lee and others, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, also a good spring thereon.

☞TERMS:—Cash at confirmation of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Daniel Shea, dec'd.

March 4,'59.

STATEMENT and report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of April, 1858. *Dr.*

To cash from P. Smith on account,	$3 00
do H Nicodemus, for bran,	50
do G Blymire, for rye,	1 00
do Jno P Arnold, for flour,	2 75
do Mrs Harmon, for corn,	45
do Jno W Lingenfelter, for corn,	45
do Simon Naus, for buckwheat,	80
do Joseph Tate, on account,	4 50
do W T Chapman, "	2 25
do A J Sanson, "	1 50
do Rush & Henderson "	6 18
do D Johnson, at decrease,	5 00
do Jno P Reed, for corn,	45
do Simon Cook, for calf,	4 50
do Dr. Compher, for corn,	45
do A Perrin, for rye,	1 00
do Dr. Reamer, on account,	2 50
do H Nicodemus, for rye,	2 43
do H Lentz, "	2 00
do A Middleton, "	1 00
do S Dickerhoof, for flour,	6 00
do L Agnew, "	1 00
do For pig,	1 00
	$59 71

CR.

By cash paid G Weidel, on account, in full,	$ 43
do Mrs Adams, for knitting,	1 00
do J W Beeler, for salt,	5 75
do J Bolinger, for brooms,	50
do Mrs Croyle on account,	1 20
do S Reighart, for marketing,	1 50
do J Bowser, for salt,	5 25
do I Imler, for apple butter,	4 50
do J Forney, for baskets,	80
do Jno Ryshing, for apple butter,	1 25
do S Cook, for beef,	7 15
do D J Shuck, for salt,	2 50
do F Friend, for bacon,	3 60
do Isaac Imler, for dried fruit,	3 00
do W Lysinger for shoemending,	75
do A Hull, removing pauper,	1 00
do H Naugle, do	50
do T Oldham, do	50
do H Ickes, do	50
do Isaac Lippel, on account,	5 00
do Keiser, hat for pauper,	75
	$17 93
By cash to balance,	2 78
	$59 71

STATEMENT and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County from April 1st 1858, till 1st January, 1859.

DR.

To cash paid for grain, flour, &c., from sundry persons up to January 1st, 1859, $108 15

CR.

By cash paid for brooms,	$ 60
do H Stiffler for apples,	37½
do H Peck for plaster,	8 50
do Chimney Sweep,	1 00
do Wm Herring for toll,	40
do Dr. Anderson for seed corn,	2 50
do J Edwards for altering stock,	1 50
do Cruder for basket,	62½
do H Sellers for white washing,	2 62½
do Mrs. Cuppet for dried fruit,	1 00
do Wm Bowles stage fare for sending pauper to Chambersburg,	3 50
do A Herman for boiler,	62½
do Wm Bowles for horse hire,	37½
do John Taylor for tar,	12½
do Joshua Shoemaker, for mutton,	37½
do Mixell for beef,	72
do Mrs Koontz for fruit,	1 50
do Expenses to Coalmont,	2 00
do Mrs Harklerood for fruit,	1 50
do Sipes for beef,	2 40
do Liquid Camphor,	25
do J Williams, for basket,	25
do J Harklerood for potatoes,	2 00
do White and Black on account,	87½
do German for work at race,	5 25
do Wm. Herring for toll,	50
do German for work at race,	5 20
do Expenses to Hopewell,	1 25
do P Ritchey for mutton,	1 60
do do for fruit,	37½
do S Vondersmith, on account,	96
do Diehl for straw,	84
do Morgert for scantling,	40
do D Shuse for lime,	1 00
do Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do Ritchey for mutton,	90
do Mrs Hammond for brush,	50
do Expenses to Cumberland,	1 50
do P Little for straw,	1 00
do Dr Harry for lard,	2 61
do Axe bought at sale,	75
do Jno Meloy for rye,	22 50
	$81 41
Balance due Poor House,	23 71
	$108 15

STATEMENT of the Poor House mill, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.

DR.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	Buck Wheat.	Mixture.
Am't of toll grain bro't in, as per mo. report,	361½	227½	45¼	49	6
Bought of J Snyder,	20				
do P. Clark,	50				
do W Ritchey	28½				
do Jno Meloy		30			
Amount,	460	257½	45¼	49	6

CR.

By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts for work done in repairs to mill, house, &c., &c.

	Wheat	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.	Mixt.
Am't used in P. House,	383	20	24	34	
Horse feed,		79½			
Hog feed,		21	5½		4
Sold sundry persons,	85	166½	13¾	15¾	1
Amount,	468	287	42¾	49¾	5

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month. Also, the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the no. of out-door paupers, supported & buried by the Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

1858.	Admitted,	Discharged,	Escaped,	Deaths,	Births,	Children bound out,	Males remaining,	Females remaining.
January,	2						23	18
February,	2	1		1			23	18
March,	4	5		1			20	19
April,	2	1					21	19
May,	5	1					24	20
June,	1	1				1	24	20
July,	2	1		1			23	20
August,	2	1					23	21
September,	2				1		25	22
October,	3				1		28	23
November,	3	2			1		29	24
December,	3			1			30	25
	31	13		4	3	1	293	249

making an average of 45 per month of whom 5 are colored. There are, also, 3 who are blind, 11 insane, 3 confined to bed—there are also, 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county, one of whom has since been brought to the Poor House. 448 way-faring persons were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 22 were Americans, 311 Germans, 93 Irishmen, 14 Englishmen, 3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians, 2 Scotchmen and 1 Welshman.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm of and garden from April 1st, 1858, to January 1st 1859.

85 dozen wheat, 300 bushels ears of corn, 10 bus. of oats, 250 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of beets, 10 bushels of tomatoes, 12 bushels of onions, one ditto small, 6 bushels of parsnips, 20 tons of hay, 5 loads of corn fodder, 2000 heads of cabbage, 6 barrels of kraut, 3 barrels of cucumbers, 225 pounds of wool, 3 beef hides, 8 sheep skins, 1 calf skin, 5 calves, 320 pounds of mutton, 60 pounds of veal, 2188 pounds of pork, 560 pounds of lard, 1153 pounds of beef, 85 pounds of tallow, 438 pounds of butter 20 pounds of hard soap, 14 barrels of soft soap.

Live stock on farm.

2 horses, 71 sheep, 7 cows, 1 heifler, 1 bull, 32 shoats, 2 brood sows.

Feed for Stock.

12 tons of hay, 25 bushels ears of corn.

Articles manufactured in House by matron.

59 shirts, 14 chemises, 18 pair mens' socks, 5 pair womens' stockings, 4 pair children's do., 20 womens' dresses, 1 child's do., 9 sheets, 20 pillow slips, 10 bed-ticks, 2 bolsters, 22 aprons, 8 pair of mens' drawers, 8 pair mens' pants, 3 shrouds, 5 sunbonnets, 2 vests, 2 round jackets, 1 coat, 4 women's caps, 15 comforts, 12 towles, 4 table cloths.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of April, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, 1859. GEORGE ELDER, [L. S.]
GEORGE SMOUSE, [L. S.]

ATTEST— JOHN AMOS. [L. S.]
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

REPORT of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor House and House of Employment of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 1st day of January, 1858, till the 1st day of January, 1859.

DEBTOR.

To amount received from Collectors, as follows:

From Jacob Nicodemus,	$51 92
do P H Shires in full,	24 64
do Robert Elder in full,	18 05
do Elias Gump, do	44 41
do Josiah Bruner,	151 50
do John Dasher,	25 00
do Jacob Evans in full,	28 89
do Henry Eguiph, do	59 94
do John Sparks, do	36 99
do Simon Beard	75 00
do John Furry,	62 27
do Jacob Smith in full,	110 85¼
do Adam Barnhart in full,	156 21
do John Osborn, "	165 20
do Samuel James,	175 83
do Henry Rose,	135 00
do Jonathan Feightner in full,	113 42
do Alexander Davis, "	92 56
do Nathan Hurley in full,	115 99
do John B Zook, "	96 04
do Noah Tipton,	77 00
do Wm Carnell in full,	181 21
do Philip Cuppet,	151 00
do Abraham Morgan in full,	118 67
do Wm Masters, "	98 14
do Daniel Horn, "	40 71
do James Smith,	177 72
do Amos Ash in full,	79 24
do Isaac M Imler in full,	123 60
do Simon Beard,	195 00
do Henry S Fluck,	119 10
do Daniel Shuck,	92 44
do Jacob Reighart,	103 36
do John Shoemaker,	66 00
do John Morgan,	48 00
do Henry Horn,	35 43
do George F Steel,	48 58
do Michael Bone,	47 00
do Wm Carnell,	23 00
do A. Smith,	17 75
do Christian Felton,	30 00
do Thomas Ritchey,	21 50
do Emanuel Statler,	20 00
do John Smouse,	50 00
do Wm Kirk,	36 20
do Jacob Hanks,	65 84
do Isaac Pressell,	25 48
do John Fluck,	125 00
do Thomas H Horton, judgment,	$124 06
	$1061 47¼

CREDIT.

Dr B F Harry store bill & m, attendance,	$107 02
Mrs Exline keeping out-door pauper,	6 00
D Helsel, bringing pauper,	7 17
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	20 12½
J H Rush due on settlement,	3 43
James F Linn keeping out-door pauper,	5 00
James F Linn do do	4 00
T R Gettys one quarter's salary,	6 25
T R Gettys do do	6 25
John Mower balance on B Bender,	6 20
N Lyons balance on bill of goods,	17 73
John Eshelman bringing pauper,	2 70
B F Horn for lumber,	8 25
S Shuck & Co for bill of goods,	44 72
Jacob Barndollar for shingles and goods,	27 70
Dr G W Anderson for wheat,	25 00
Jacob Mortimore for beef,	18 42
Job Mann, Esqr, part of check,	37 51
John R Jordan repairs at mill,	9 00
Mrs Exline for support of out-door pauper,	7 50
A Gilson for oats,	6 25
J Miller for shoemaking,	3 00
Jacob Reed bill of goods,	23 04
E Bedell bringing pauper,	3 70
Laban Johnson, donation,	12 50
do do	12 50
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	29 53¼
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	79 79
Henry Shaffer,	33 64
J C Kiser money borrowed,	211 00
Isaac Lippel goods,	4 14
Henry Fluck bringing pauper,	4 37½
Dr B F Harry salary and bill of medicine,	54 50¼
Michael Conrad,	33 00
T R Gettys 1st quarter's salary,	6 25
Samuel Brown bill of goods,	21 82
do do	35 10¾
J A Blackburn for bacon,	10 71
J A Osborn burying out-door pauper,	7 00
Michael Bannon part of bill rendered,	25 00
Nehemsah Flegle boarding pauper,	6 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	5 00
do do	4 00
Samuel Way balance of check,	83 00
Lucas Saupp for straw,	3 00
J F Linn support as out-door pauper,	4 00
Simon Nycum,	47 76
Jacob Biddle paid check in full,	27 30
Henry Moses part of check,	25 00
Jacob Barndollar, do	25 00
do do	20 00
do Interest on judgment,	48 00
Wm F Moorhead,	21 00
David Over printing,	65 73⅞
John Miller shoemending,	5 25
T R Gettys making out and distributing duplicates,	30 00
Wm Spidel repairing mill irons,	5 00
Mrs Exline, donations,	6 75
Jacob Dunkel for wheat,	41 50
B W Garretson for coal and bringing pauper,	32 00
John Arnold store bill,	16 04½
Daniel B Bulger executing orders,	5 45
Dr B F Harry balance on quarter's salary,	22 62½
Michael Bannon bill rendered,	25 00
Thomas Daisd shearing sheep,	5 34
Nicholas Lyons bill of goods,	13 14
Wm Leary, for use of Poor House,	20 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill rendered,	55 13
J Biddle for apple butter and dried apples,	12 25
Wm F Moorhead 2 quarter's salary,	90 00
Elwood Harmer balance of check,	115 00
James Crisman issuing orders,	8 00
Mrs Wm Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
J F Linn, support as out-door pauper,	30 00
S H Tate assignee of Sansom & Gephart,	48 35
Michael Ritchey, 28½ bushels wheat,	25 65
T W Horton error in settlement,	2 43
John Long attending Luke Eager,	14 75
Daniel Walters bringing pauper,	8 80
Jeremiah Leashure, donation,	20 00
John Frazier keeping pauper,	19 00
G. W. Householder removing pauper,	4 20
James Wertz Bill of Lumber,	35 00
T.R. Gettys Jr. 1 qr's salary,	6 25
Adam Dibert *one Ball*,	41 00
Simon Cook bill of beef,	7 45
Alexander Gilson for oats,	5 00
S. D. Broad work at forebay,	6 00
Stephen Seigle keeping pauper,	20 00
William Leary use of Poor House,	15 00
Simon Mixell for beef,	6 83
John Long expense of two paupers,	11 51
Isaac Mengle Jr Beastead & coffin,	5 15
Peggy Davis, check & interest dated aug 31 1852,	67 65
William Hartley for bacon,	20 16
Michael Weisel wheat & barrels,	9 25
Michael Halterbaum beef & bacon,	36 56
Lewis Statler for coal,	42 08
Dewalt Hershberger for bacon,	23 67
John Bridaham brick and crockery ware,	3 98
Frederick Mench for pine & trimming grape vine,	2 02½
Frederick Mench for veal,	6 03
do rye,	5 66
do straw pine & apples,	2 68
do mutton,	3 12
B. W. Garretson amt over paid,	19 70½
M. E. Bartges work at race,	5 00
Henry Sellers for work,	6 75
John Shaffer apples,	4 00
James Naugle bringing pauper	2 30
S. D. Broad hanging master wheel,	5 00
William F. Moothead part of check,	28 00
Dewalt Hershberger for beef,	9 99
Jacob Mortimor, for beef,	8 66½
Isaac D. Earnest do	7 76
William Milburn making coffins,	9 60
Edmond Bedell bringing pauper,	4 30
S. D. Broad work at forebay,	48 00
T W Horton, bringing pauper,	1 50
T. W. Horton justice & constable fees,	2 00
T. R. Gettys 1 qrs salery,	6 25
T. W. Horton Keeping pauper,	16 50
M. E. Bartges work at mill,	7 50
Philip Clark wheat,	40 62½
Jacob Snyder wheat & corn,	30 00
J. W. Scott beef,	4 40
Frederick Naugle applebutter,	6 37½
David Dibert applebutter,	10 00
Frederick Naugle bacon & vinegar,	6 81
Daniel Snyder	5 50
Jacob Laran	5 50
Dr. F. C. Reamer's half years salary,	30 00
David Walter amt over paid on duplicate,	6 78
Mrs Mary Moorehead services as matron,	12 00
Lawrence Jamison part of check no 12,	35 00
B. W. Garretson for coal,	18 00
Meyers & Benford bill printing,	44 53
Samuel Brown part of check,	10 00
John Arnold do	25 00
Mrs Mary Moorhead services as matron,	12 00
John Rimby repairing kitchen,	1 50
Samuel Defibaugh for beef,	46 00
Thomas Murray part of check,	60 00
Anthony Whit medicine for self,	5 00
William Gillespie amt over paid	1 19
Thomas McCoy bill of bacon,	6 20
Robert Fyan bill of goods,	44 00
Jacob Reed & Co., do	82 33
William Moorhead part of check,	22 10
Job Mann Esq., check in full,	40 95
Henry Conrad serving executions,	2 62
George Blymire stone coal, & tin ware,	45 24½
Jeremiah Akers money refunded,	1 25
Elias Gump do	20 88
George Elder half year salary,	20 00
T. R. Gettys quarters, do	6 25
Due Treasurer on last settlement,	30 78¼
George Blymire salary as Treasurer,	40 00
William Moorhead part of check	64 39
Uncurrent Money,	10 00
Auditors' & clerks' salary,	20 00
Commissions allowed collectors,	193 99½
Exoneration allowed collectors,	220 90¼
Amt of interest on sundry checks,	161 67
Amt,	$4128 18

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1859, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, for	1854	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	102 15
George Long,	1856	8 19½
Josiah Bruner,	do	42 47
John Dasher,	do	82 07
Simon Beard,	do	156 49
John Furry,	do	5 92
Samuel James,	1857	24 19
Henry Rose,	do	46 95
Noah Tipton,	do	14 55
Philip Cuppett,	do	85 12
James Smith,	do	145 97
Simon Beard,	do	244 05
Henry S. Fluck,	do	30 55
Daniel J. Shuck,	1858	48 87
Jacob Reighart,	do	114 18
Lemuel Evans,	do	89 36
John Shoemaker,	do	47 19
John Morgan,	do	71 43
John E Miller,	do	55 97
Solomon Steel,	do	75 44
Henry Horn,	do	25 07
Michael Bone,	do	45 46
Wm Carnell,	do	79 90
Anthony Smith,	do	101 42
Christian Felton,	do	38 95
Thomas Ritchey,	do	52 61
Emanuel Statler,	do	5 59
John Smouse,	do	29 19
Wm. Kirk,	do	118 71
Isaac Pressell	do	54 21
Jacob Nicodemus,	do	250 84
John B Fluck,	do	51 16
John King, judgment,	1853,	80 69
John L Hill "	1854,	16 68
Amount,		$2579 60½

We the undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of 63.70¾.

Witness our hand and seal this 4th day of January, A. D. 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK, [L. S.]
JOHN W. CRISMAN, [L. S.]
JAMES C. DEVORE. [L. S.]

Attest,
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the will of Fredrick Smith, late of Colerain tp., dece ased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of wills of Bedford County—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment. HENRY F. SMITH,

Feb, 25, 1859. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, } Ex'rs

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J A DEVRICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A Miller, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing,

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2.50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858–1y

Bedford Railroad Company.

THE subscribers of stock, to the BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board, now duly organized, they are required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, on or before the 5th day of April, next, the *first installment of the capital stock* subscribed by them, being $4.16⅔ per share.

By order of the Board,

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 25,'59. Sec'y. & Treasurer.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriffs Sale one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns &c. Also the entire lot of stock and tin ware in the shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the shop formerly occupied by him on Juliana Street. Notice is further given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me and any persons having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh Esq., for settlement without delay.

Feb, 25, 1859. SAMUEL BARNHART.

SAVE COSTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has placed his books, accounts, &c., in the hands of R. D. Barclay, Esq., who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same. All persons indebted are requested to make speedy settlements, as it will be to their interests to do so.

MICHAEL BANNON.

March 18, '59

CARPETS.

H. H. ELDRIDGE,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.

Being in a bye-street, under very light expenses, this House has been enabled for many years to maintain the reputation of being the CHEAPEST in the City.

Warehouse, NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET, second door above Chestnut Street.

☞Strawberry is the first street west of Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

Nycum's Improved

CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested; to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel. Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become, broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part. The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire rewelded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.

Feb 25, 185y. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Penn'a.

ROSS FORWARD & O. H. GAITHER of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs. Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.— Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

Township or Single Rights of Bedford County for Sale, of

J. M. Clark's

NEWLY INVENTED PATENT, PORTABLE MERCHANT FLOUR MIXING AND DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS, AND COMBINED GRINDING AND BOLTING MERCHANT

Flouring Mill,

OF FULL SIZE, which requires but SIX HORSE POWER to run—grinds 10 bushels of wheat per hour, and makes better and more flour than any mill in existence—turning out at the same operation, Family, Extra, Superfine, Fine, Middlings, Shorts, Shipstuffs and Bran, and occupying but little space—a room 12 by 24 being amply large to place the Mill in and work it successfully.

This highly ingenious and much needed invention, performs an entire new feature in the manufacturing of grain into flour, and att

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."☜

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid*. The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.
july 30, '58–1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr Harry's.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVE formed a partnership in the *DRUG and BOOK* BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand at their establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which they offer at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Jan. 21, 1859.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eeastern cities with a large assortment of splendid

Winter Goods!

which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock includes all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles,

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR,

QUEENSWARE

of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market,

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c.

Call around and buy anything you want.

Nov. 19, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rueshes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,

can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

February 19, 1858.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.–1y.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Jnliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bdford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

LADIES'

FANCY STORE.

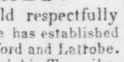
The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Rouches, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hose, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Crapes, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hoops, Sack Flannels, Wool Delaines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Lattobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

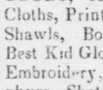
February, 12, 1858–tf.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

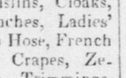
and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug [july 30, 1858.]

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]



SHOEMENDING!



HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of the one half of my Drug Store to DR. S. J. WAY, I therefore desire all persons indebted to me on book account, to come and settle, as it is important that all standing accounts should be settled and the books closed. This request is reasonable and I expect a speedy compliance.

jan. 7, '59. F. C. REAMER.

Overland California Mail Route!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parmetta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Flannels. A large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirl and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Comforts, Cravats. Also, Queensware, Hardware Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to se to suit the times for cash or approved produce.

Oct 23, 1858

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great

DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the

NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY setttle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct., 29, 1858.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j 18,'58

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February, in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING, heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. W Aughinbaugh. The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Art of Teaching," have been secured to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the county wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them, in the branches taught in the 'Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per Quarter,	Primary Branches	$3 00
Common English		4 00
Higher do		5 00
Classics		6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full tuition. Those entering after that time, will be charged half tuition No deduction made, unless in case of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Bedford, Feb. 15. 1859. *Principal*

I take pleasure in recommending Mr Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success *as a teacher* is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stanp at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 17th January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

Closing Out Cheap!!

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS BEFORE TAKING STOCK!!!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO

Cash Buyers

All kinds of Winter Dry Goods reduced, viz:

Coburgs at 50 cents, worth 75,
Merinos at 18¾ and 25 cts. worth 25 and 37½ cents,
Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flannels, Linseys, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,

AT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

Bedford, Feb. 4, 1859.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858–1y.

For Sale.

THE undersigned, intending to retire from business, offers her entire Stock of Goods at wholesale. To any one wishing to engage in merchandising, this offer presents a favorable opportunity, as the location is a good one, room newly fitted up, goods almost all new, and a good run of custom established. For further information, address

Mrs. H. D. PEUGH,
jan 21, '59. Bedford, Pa.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENUINE, FRESH AND RELIABLE.

WM. HARTLEY will have on hand in a few days, a large lot of his celebrated Garden Seeds of all kinds. Don't waste your money and labor in buying the New York *trash*, kept generally in the Stores. Hartley's Seeds never fail. Silver skin seed onions wanted.

March 4,'59.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Laines, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Just received at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cotton, &c.

ALSO—A fresh supply of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup Molasses, Fish, Brooms, Teas, Indigo, Hummel's Essence of Coffee, Spices, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

March 4,'59.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Bars can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

Bedford Railroad.

ALL persons having books issued by the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions of stock to the "Bedford Railroad," with stock subscribed therein, are *earnestly requested* to return the same *immediately* to the Secretary of the Company, as desirable to issue new books, at once, directly nom the organized Board.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59. Sec'y.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of Samuel Brown, late surviving Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Keeffe, dec'd, to report an account and a distribution of the funds on hand, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday the 16th day of March, inst nt, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, in his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59 Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Mathias Hollar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Friday, the 18th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 4,'59. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Catherine Thomas, dec'd. All persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN McCREARY,
Ad'r.

Juniata Tp., Bedford Co.
March 4,'59.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned apointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the funds remaining in the hands of the Administrator of John Seigle, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 20th day of April, next, when and where all persons interested may attend.

O. H. GAITHER,
March 4,'59. Auditor.

100 100 **100**

ONE Hundred different sizes of best rolled Irons Also, Shovel moulds & Hammered Iron, may be had at Hartley's Hardware store, at very low figure for CASH, or short approved credit.

Feb 18, '59.